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Philosophical Transactions

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Clariff. Vir,

A Ccepi nuperrime à Te transmissam D. Leibnisii Theoriam Motus Abstracti, de qua judicium meum petitur. Duo autem sunt qua suadeant ne illud prastem. Alterum, quod res invidiosa videatur de aliorum scriptis censuram agere: Alterum, quod occupatissimo tempore huc advenerit, quo agrè vacavit semel atque iterum attentius perlegere, nedum omnia pensiculatius considerare. Quemam verò Tu id expetis, bæc pauca dicam. Multa scil. inibi contenta Ego plane approbo, ut lub. tiliter & solide dicta, quaque Virum curiosum & cogitabundum Si pauca sint quibus non statim assentiar, ignoscet, spero, vir humanissimus. Et speciatim, fateor, mihi nondum satisfactum ese, ut, primis saltem cogitationibus, statim assen. tiar, Cohasionem omnem ex continuo celerique sed inohservabili particularum motu fieri (quodille Theoriæ motus Concreti fundamentum ponit;) uti nec pridem, cum ante aliquot annos, similem Quietis & Cohasionis causam assignaverat Nelius noster. Quid olim aliquando futurum sit, post rem accuratius perpensam, nec dicere possum nec prævidere. Interim ego ἀπέχω, nec quicquam in aliorum prajudicium pronuntio; quin liberum cuique sit, eam quam rationi magis consentaneam judicaverit, sententiam amplecti. Vale.

JOH. WALLIS.

An Accompt of some Books.

I. A Discourse touching the ORIGINAL OF HUMAN LISERATURE, both PHILOLOGY and PHILOSO-PHY; in two Parts: By Theoph. Gale M. A. Oxford, 1669.

and 1671. in 4°.

The Business of this Book is, to derive Human Arts and Sciences from the Jewish Church; for the doing of which the Author professeth he hath been encouraged by considerable hints and assistances of the scaliners, and of Grotius, Vossius, Bochartus, Selden, Osher, Preston, and others, besides the concurrent testimonies of many of the Ancients.

In the First part he endeavours to prove, that all Languages have their origin and rife from the Hebrew; instancing particularly in the Oriental Tongues, as the Phenician, Copthic, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Samaritan

and Ethiopic; and then in the European, especially the Greek, Latin, the old Gallic and Brittannic. To which he adds a deduction, importing, that the Pagan Theology, Physick, Politicks, Poesie, History, Rhetoric, are traduced from Sacred Names, Persons, Rites and Records; and shewing withal, How the Jewish Traditions came to

be corrupted and mistaken by Pagani.

In the Second part he maketh it his business to evince, that Philosophy also hath its Original from the Jewish Church; beginning to shew this of the Barbaric Philosophy, under which he comprehends the Egyptian, Phenician, Chaldean, Persian, Indian, Ethiopic, Scythian, and Britannic; and thence proceeding to the Grecian, and chiefly to the Ionic, and Italic or Pythagorean; where he shews great reading and learning, whil'st he deduceth this doctrine of Judaic Origin from the Testimonies of Heathen, Jewish, and Chri-Hian, both Ancient and Modern, Authors; passing through all the particular Seds of Philosophers with great solicitude and industry; and promising at the end of this Work, that he is willing to undertake another Treatife, to shew both the Mischief of Vain, and the Viefulness of Sound Philosophy to Christian Religion, if this Historical Accompt, deliver'd in these two Parts, (and mainly designed in Order thereunto) find any fuch reception, as may give encouragement to such Labours.

II. Joh. Joachimi Becheri Spirensis Med. Doct. EXPE-RIMENTUM CHYMICUM NOVUM, quo Artificialis & Instantanea Metallorum Generatio & Transmutatio ad oculum demonstratur. Francosurti, A. 1671.

in 8°.

This Tract was written by the Authour as a Supplement to his Physica Subterranes, likewise printed at Frankford, about two years since, though yet but in part, there being hitherto extant only the first Book of the two, of which it is to consist: which First part (to give some accompt of it on this occasion) undertaketh to explain both the abstructe Generation of Subterraneous things, and the admirable Fabric of the Super-terraneous and Subterraneous complex Globe of Earth, Air and

Water: Promising to deliver hereafter in the Second Book, the particular Nature of under-ground Bodies, and withal to teach the Resolution of them into parts and the proprieties of those parts; together with an Appendix that shall contain a great number of Chymical Mixtures, never seen before, and grounded upon numerous Experiments. We cannot forbear giving the Reader, of that great variety of matter and Trials, contain'd in the said First Book, one very considerable Experiment, said to have been actually made by the Authour himself, and which seems worth repeating for further observation and improvement. It is in short this, as it may be found p. 170,

171. Physica Subterranea.

Having a mind, for a certain end, to melt a Jasper, he faith, he put it into a crucible, and actually melted it by an intense fire, and some other requisites necessary to the operation. But to the end that no coals might fall into the past, he cover'd and luted the crucible, which was as bout half fill'd with Jasper stone: which being now melted, he open'd the crucible when cool, and, to his great wonder, found at the bottom the Jasper melted together into one Mass, as hard as before, but Milk-white and half opaque, resembling a natural White Agat; but the cover, and the upper parts of the crucible, that were un-fill'd. and could not be touched by the Jasper in the melting, were tinged with the natural colour of the Jasper; insomuch that if there had been the hardness of a Jasper and the colour not superficial only, the fragments of the crucible might have been fold for the best and most polish'd Jasper, having here and there greenish streaks and specks, the rest being red and yellowish; all so beautiful, that a good Painter would scarce have been able to imitate those various colours. Of this, the Author saith, he keepeth still the peices in his Laboratory at Munchen in Bavaria, as a very extraordinary treasure; esteeming that those upper parts were tinged by the anima of the Jasper, driven up by the force of the fire from its inferiour part, and adhering to the body of the crucible.

Having thus related this uncommon experiment, we Mmm 2 shall

shall proceed to say something of the Contents of this Supp ement, which occasion'd that relation. It seems then, that the learn'd Dr. Rolfink, Professor of Physick in the University of Jena in Upper Saxony, in his Book, entitled, Chymia in Artis formam redatta, affirms, that the current Mercury of Bodies is a Non-Ens: which our Author looking upon as an ungrounded and precarious Assertion, labours in this Tract to consute it, from Authority, Reason and Experiment, as may be seen pag. 81,80. That which we shall take here particular notice of, is that Chymical Experiment, which giveth the Title to the Book, and is called New, alledged to prove the real and sudden Generation and Transsmutation of Mettals. You may take it

thus, if you please;

He took common Bricksearth, dry'd it in the Air that it might be fifted; then poured so much Linseed-oyl upon it as that he might role it into little balls, of the fize of the Report's neck, which they were to be put into, to the end, that the distillation being made, he needed not to break his retort for the taking out of the Caput mortuum, but might reserve it for other use. That the fire might the more forcible penetrate those globuls, than if the matter were in one Mass, he filled the Retort with them, and by degrees distill'd them with an open fire, during an hour This distillation being finish'd, he found in the Recipient an Oyl almost like that, which he faith is improperly call'd Oleum Philosophorum; then the Retort being cool'd, he took the little balls out of it, which not being found red, by so strong a fire, but very black, he suspected that blackness proceeded from the Oyl, some terrestrial parts of which, being fix'd and fever'd by vertue of the Brick-earth, might there have assumed a Body; which of what kind it was, was now further to be examin'd by trial. Having therefore beaten small these black globuls, and sifted them, he put them into a dish, and having powr'd some common water upon it, he stirr'd it; then being grown turbid, he gently powred it off, and powred on fresh clear water, still stirring the matter: which he so often repeated and continued, till the water came clear away, and there there remain'd at the bottome of the dish a ponderous black sediment, which from its weight and sudden subsidence, as also from its dark colour he suspected to be of a Metallick, and indeed of an Iron nature; which being dry'd upon paper, upon the application of a Load-stone, was thereby attracted in several grains, which by all proofs he found to be very good Iron.

Esteeming hence, that sulphureous Spirits may be fixed by a certain Earth as their Matrix; he faith, that he employ'd the fame method with all Minerals, Sulphurs, and Mercury it felf, and accordingly melted various Minerals with various Earths and Clays; whereby he discovered many Truths & Transmutations. And to convince his Readers of the reality of this Experiment, he spends a whole Chapter to prove the truth of the matter of fact, and of the genuiness of the Iron produced; examining withal, whether that Iron thus produced had not been latent either in the Earth, or in the Oyl, and so might have impos'd upon him; and having found, it had not, he inquireth, what may be the Metallick cause in general in this Experiment; and in particular, what the Ferrifick (if we may be allow'd to frame such a word) or the Iron making Principle, &c.

III. De ABSYNTHIO Analecta, per Job. Michael Febr,

M. D. Lipsiæ 1668 in 80.

Several Learn'd men in Germany, having affociated themfelves, some years since, into a Company under the Name of Academia Natura Curioscrum, resolved to undert ke, each of them, the Description of some particular substance in Nature, considering with themselves how long the world had been fruitlesly amused with Generals: Of those particulars we only named some in Numb. 68. p. 2078. but shall now endeavour to give an accompt in the remainder of this Tract, of some performances of these undertakings;

Beginning here with the Treatife concerning Wormwood, which but very lately came to our hands. In it the Author describeth first its Nature, enumerateth its differences, observeth its vertues, teacheth divers preparations, and delivers its manifold Uses, especially in strengthening and re-

covering

eovering the stomack and all the parts of the lower Belly; in curing the Colick, Scurvy, Jaundies, Dropsie, &c. in opening the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen: in expelling Worms, and driving away Moths, and other like ver-

mine, &c.

After this, he endeavors to folve divers Questions propofed upon this subject, as, 1. Whether the bitterness may be taken away from Wormwood without destroying its vertues? which is resolved in the Negative. 2. Whether the Salts, called Essential, have the same vertue with their Simples? Answ. in the Affirmative. 3. Whether the Resuscitation of Plants be naturally possible? Affirm'd, as to their rerepresentation, Ec. Lastly, he conclude th with an Enumeration of Bitter things; which are found among Roots, Herbs, Stalks, Leaves, Flowers, Seeds, Berries, Fruits, Barks, Wood, Gums, Juyces, Oyls, Extracts, Powders; observing withal, that generally all Bitter things have the power to comminute, to be aftersive, opening, and purgative, more or less.

CROCOLOGIA. Auth. Joh. Ferdinando Hertodt M. D.

Jena 1671. in 80.

This Author giveth us the Anatomy of Saffron, and having described it, and affigned its differences from its different nature, time of production, colour, flower, leaves; and withal found the several Country's of its growth, and shew'd the way of its Culture and Propagation: He proceeds to relate its Vertues and Uses; in the doing of which he recommends it, and the several preparations thereof (of which he sets down not a few,) against the Head-ache, Palsy, Vertiginous diftempers, Epilepsie, Lethargy, Intercepted Respiration (call'd the Incubus,) Phrensie, Inflammations and Suffusions of the Eyes, Tingling of the Ears, Squinancy, Cough, Pleurisie, Palpitation of the Heart, Nauseoul ness, Hæmorrhoids, Dysenteries, Diarrhæa's, Colicks, In. flammation of the Liver, Dropfie, Jaundies, Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, Hypochondrical diffempers, the Stone, the difficulty of Excretion by Siege or Urine, the Green sickness, Infecundity, Suppression of the Menstrua. Hysteric passions, Hard Travel, Inflammation of the Breasts. Burnings, Gangrens, the Kings Evil, &c.

This

This Enumeration being made, and a great number of Receipts, of which Saffron is the chief Ingredient, interspersed, there are

subjoyned several Quaries, viz.

I. Whether Saffron be an Antidote to the poyson of Napellus? It being affirmed so to be, the Author adds a Relation of a considerable Physitian concerning the Polanders frequent and harmless eating of Napellus in their Salats; the reason whereos is ascribed to the common use of Saffron by that people.

2. Whether Saffron removeth or causeth a surfet? This is

treated as disputable.

3. Whether it induceth sleep or wakefulness? And this question is here debated, pro and con, yet so as that the Author endea-

vours to reconcile the disputing parties.

4. Whether Saffron tingeth the Fatus in the womb? Here are alledged several Experiments for the affirmative, of which the Author saith to have made one upon a Bitch with pappy, which brought her young ones forth yellowy-colour'd, after he had given her, for a good part of her bearing time, all her meat and drink tinged with Saffron, and for three dayes, immediately before her whelping, put some drachms of Saffron in her broth.

There are also inserted some Mechanical uses of this Vegetable for tinging of Hair yellow; for making a liquor to write golden-colour'd Letters with; and gilding of Leather, Soc.

IV. De LAUDANO OPIATO, Auth. Matth. Tillingio M D.

Francofurti, 1671, in 8º.

This Treatise hath four Parts. The first contains the Origin of the Opiat Laudanum, and the Praises of its Usefulness in general; together with a disquisition of its Temperament, and whether Opium be poysonous in its self, and may be used uncorrected, &c? The latter part of which question is here resolved in the Negative.

The Second treats of the genuine correction of Opium; delivers feveral descriptions of the Opiat Laudanum, much esteem'd both by Galenic and Chymical Physitians; prescribeth the Dose and way of using it; and withal anatomiseth and strictly examins his own preparation of this Medicin; adding some cautions to be observed in the Use thereof.

The Third contains various Compositions of Opiat Medicines, or such as have Opium or the Opiat Laudanum for their chief Ingredient; together with an enumeration of their particular Vertues.

The Fourth specifieth those Maladies and distempers, in which this Laudauum is singularly beneficial, made out both by Reason and the observation of the Authour aswell as of many other famous and worthy Physitians. Here are reckon'd up Head-aches, Sleeplesness, Phrensies, Giddiness, the Falling sickness, Hæmorragies, Pleurisies, Bloud-spitting, Coughs, Consumptions, Fain-

ungs.

(2238)

tings and Soundings, Feavers, Colicks, Fluxes, virulent Go-

norrhæa's, Hysterical distempers, &c.

As to the ill success which at times hath attended the taking of Landmam, our Authour ascribeth that either to the unskilful preparation, or the unseasonable and indiscreet exhibition of it. In the preparation he observeth, that the malignity that is in Opium, is best corrected by Alcaly's, as having the force of taming that Narcotic sulphur, contain'd in it; agreeing herein with Helmont's Maxim, Omne Narcoticum perit in Alcaly.

Advertisements.

Since the printing of the foregoing particulars, there came to hand the New Observations above mentioned, of the Spots of the Sun, in Print, made at the Royal Academy in Paris, the 11th, 12th, and 13th of August, 1671. (st. n.) by Signor Cassini; who intima. teth at the end of his French Narrative concerning the fame (which is intended to be English'd for the next Tract,) that from about Sept. 4th, until Sept. 18. (f. n.) it will be worth while to observe. whether the same Spots after they have passed over the upper Hemisphere of the Sun, which is hidden to us, will not return again and appear in its apparent Disque.

The same Spots have been observed, as by a Letter from Dr. Fogelius at Hamburg we were also very lately inform'd,) at Sea near the Teffel, by M. Picard, one of the Royal Parifian Philosophers, namely Aug. 3. (n.st.) and some of the following day; as also at Hamburg the 7th, 8th, 9th of August, (4.8.) Of which

more also by the next opportunity.

What we have to add now (which must not be defer'd) is the Prediction. made by the same Signor cassini, of the Eclipses of the Satillits of Jupiter, calculated for Vianiburg, and annexed here, to the end that our Astronomers, having reduced them to our Latitude and Longitude, may also observe the same.

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The Immersions of the Satellits of 4 into its shadow, visible at Uraniburg, A. 1671.
Sept. 25. Immersto 14 mane h. 4. 16 Decemb. 3. imm. 1. - h. 5.8'.
                                          8. imm. 4". - h 0.10.
Oct. 11. immer (. 2d - h. 4.26.
    18. imm. 1 1 --- h.4.43.
                                     Emersio --- h 9.10.
    25. imm. 1. --- h.6.41.
                                          12. imm. 1,-h.1. 29.
Nov. 7. imm. 3. — h.2.37
                                           14. imm. 2. - h.4.6.
    10. imm. 1. --- h.4.51.
                                          19. imm. I - h 3.19.
                                          20. imm 3. - h 1.52.
    12. imm. 2. ——— h.4.18
                                         21 imm.2 -h.6.49.
    14. im. 3. — h. 6.37.
                                         26. imm. 1. - h. 5. 9.
    17. imm. 1. --- h. 649.
    19. imm. 1. — h. 1.20. h.7.1.
26. imm. 1. — h.3.10.
                                          27 imm.3. - h.5 $2.
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Errata. In Numb. 73. p. 2202. l. ult.r. secanda, p. 2204. l. 24. r. panciores, p. 2205. 1.38.r.ut 2 ad v5-1. p. 2206. 1.40.r. MK ad Md. p 2207.1.11.r. (pag. 49, 1.22.) ibid.l. 29.r. quippe qui no. p. 2208.l.41 r. menda.l.43.r. erant, p. 2214. l. 8. inftead of Bodlejan r. rocachian; for it was in Dr. Tocol's own Library.

In this Numb. 74. p. 2214. 1. 10. . . . how for here p 2226. 1. 9.r. thence he, p. 2228.

1. 3. r, gwad ejus. p. 2223. 1. 16. qui escencis. ib. 1. 19. coincidit.